

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS
Vol. 3, No. 6 June, 1942

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of the Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

Bulletin on Current Literature

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

160. "America's Children"—And How They Grow. Published by the Camp Fire Girls, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. May, 1942, 4 pp. (Mimeographed)

A report on the community project of finding ways "to help and be helped by physically handicapped children," conducted by the National Horizon Club (senior Camp Fire Girls), as carried out in fourteen varying communities in the United States, Jan.-May, 1942.

"They made inventories of existing agencies in their home towns. In the process many were amazed at the amount already done by their communities to aid the blind, the crippled, the hard-of-hearing and the chronically ill. Others found that there was much to be done, particularly in the way of hearing and sight tests in their public school.

"To make the inventories girls interviewed heads of schools and institutions, doctors, nurses and social service workers, as well as going to classes for the physically handicapped and visiting individuals. Everywhere they went to interview heads of schools and teachers of physically handicapped children, Horizon Club girls found that needed most for the physically handicapped was more social contact with normal young people. They found Horizon Clubs could be of immediate service in reading aloud, teaching games, and inviting the physically handicapped into their own groups. Many chances for individual service, such as escorting a blind girl to school each morning, revealed themselves as the girls offered to help through their local agencies,

"In many places girls found that money was a primary need, and here they exercised ingenuity in giving carnivals and other money-raising entertainments, proceeds of which were handed over to the cause.

"Beyond the individual help they could contribute, the girls discovered in many places need for community action to prevent pending physical handicaps among children...

"It took only the push of getting acquainted in many places for physically handicapped children to be included in Horizon Club meetings, or start Horizon Clubs of their own. To Horizon Club girls, both those who completed reports and the many others who are working on the project, this winter's work has proved only a starter. ...Their plans for meetings and friendships with physically handicapped children extend not only through the present summer but into future years."

161. Bearden, Helen I., R.N. How an Amputation Was Prevented--By Good Nursing Care. The American Journal of Nursing, June, 1942. Vol. 42, No. 6, pp. 626-629.
162. Benjamin, Julien E., M.D. Rehabilitation for Those with Heart Disease. National Rehabilitation News, May, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 10-11.
163. Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii, Report for Fiscal Year 1941. Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii. May, 1942, 112 pp. (lithographed)

Includes a four-page report on the Bureau of Services for Crippled Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. "The total number of crippled children on the official register of the Bureau as of June 30, 1941, was 1,854 as compared with 1,598 the previous year. One hundred and twenty one cases were removed from the register. Services consisting of either medical, surgical, dental, hospital, x-ray, physiotherapy, foster and convalescent home care, mechanical appliances, transportation, photographs, and other minor aids, were rendered to 234 patients against 245 in 1940. These figures exclude clinic services.

"A total of 74 clinics with an attendance of 947 was conducted, an increase of 17 clinics over 1940. Of these, 62 were held to provide diagnostic, follow-up and consultative services for orthopedic cases and 12 clinics for harelip, cleft palate and eye cases up to 21 years of age. There were 153 admissions of crippled children to hospitals during the year; this total includes 23 readmissions....There were 26 admissions to the convalescent home with a total of 3,568 days....Admissions to foster home service totaled 29 with 590 days.

"Twenty-seven harelip and cleft palate children were enrolled at the speech class which started its fifth summer session on June 16, 1941. This fifth session was made possible through the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Instruction in their provision of teachers, helpers, buildings and other services. Fourteen children from the outside islands were enrolled in the class and were admitted to foster home service during the school period. The class provided an excellent opportunity for personality development in addition to the training in speech improvement."

164. Brimm, Theodore. Hiring the Handicapped. Employment Security Review, April, 1942 Vol. 9, No. 4. pp. 22-23.

A representative of the U. S. Employment Service for Illinois tells of recent advances in placement of the handicapped because of job-analysis or physical-demand studies of specific occupations. He cites a few instances of successful placements and work records.

165. Bruner, Raymond A., Hand Hazards! Hygeia, June, 1942, Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 425, 446-447.

Mr. Bruner tells how to avoid many unnecessary injuries to the hands, and emphasises the frequency and seriousness of hand accidents.

166. Burns, Stanley A., Shells-Or Pencils? Better Guidance in Special Education, Summer, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 1-3.

An editorial urging all interested to unite with the Committee on Defense Work for the Handicapped in fostering a program of employment of the handicapped in sheltered workshops engaging in war production work for the government.

167. Camp Wawbeek, Smilin' Through, June 1942. Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 4-7, 15.

The story of a day's activities at the summer camp for crippled children operated by the Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.

168. Connecticut Inaugurates Rehabilitation Clinics. National Rehabilitation News, May, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 19-20.

"Rehabilitation clinics for the physically handicapped seem to be one of the answers to industry's demand for more and more workers...At New Haven, on March 15, the first clinic and the first of its kind in the country took the project out of the pioneer field when it resulted in the placement of 12 persons, defense training with pay for four persons, and further medical care and study of the remaining four clients of 20 tested. The placement success of the clinic is significant, but equally important is the speed with which recommendations are acted on. The day after the clinic all recommendations by doctors, psychologists and employers had been carried out...

"The set-up of the clinic varies with the city in which it is held, but the services are largely identical: aptitude testing, medical examinations and employer-client interviews. ...Not only will clinics be extended throughout the state, but also the scope will be widened to include selective service registrants rejected in the draft because of physical handicaps. An effort will be made in the future to place such men in defense industries as a part of the rehabilitation service."

169. Directory of Hospitals and Convalescent Institutions Engaged in Work for Crippled Children in the United States of America. National Society for Crippled Children of the United States of America, Elyria, Ohio. 1942. 115 pp. \$1.00. Descriptive folder on request.

This Directory was compiled by the Society's Bureau of Information, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Shands, the Society's Counselor on Hospitals and Institutions.

Besides general information on address, names of executives, and admission requirements, detailed information is given on beds available for crippled children, number of crippled children cared for, types accepted, medical and technical specialists employed, and special services provided, such as laboratory, out-patient services, convalescent care provisions, hydrotherapy pool or tank, academic education, recreation program, etc.

Dr. A. L. Van Horn of the U. S. Children's Bureau says in the foreword: "This directory should be of invaluable assistance to all workers in this field in obtaining information regarding the facilities and services for crippled children which are available in hospitals and convalescent homes. It is hoped that it may also serve as a stimulus to bring about continued improvement in the standards of service and care provided for crippled children throughout the United States."

170. Geis, Natalie. Handicraft, Inc. Better Guidance in Special Education, Summer, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 11-14.

On the history and progress of the Print and Letter shop, Detroit League for the Handicapped, which employs crippled persons.

171. Harmon, L. B. Problems in the Rehabilitation of Cardiac Cases. National Rehabilitation News, May, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 5-9.

172. Howard, Clive. "We Can't Hire a Cripple." The Family Circle, June 5, 1942, pp. 14-15, 22-23.

The work of the Bureau Mailing Service, a letter-shop in New York City operated by handicapped people, is described.

173. Increased Appropriation to Care for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped is Essential. [Editorial] National Rehabilitation News, May, 1942, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 1, 20.

"The States now have on their rolls more than 51,000 disabled persons whom they could prepare for placement in war industries but are unable to serve because of a lack of funds..."

"Industries are pressing rehabilitation departments to supply them with trained physically disabled workers in order to meet war production requirements. States are not in a position to secure supplementary State funds

with which to match Federal appropriations because their legislatures do not meet prior to 1943. In order to meet this need, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 149--H.J. Res. 312) was introduced in Congress on May 11."

This resolution, quoted in full in the editorial provides an extra \$1,000,000 federal appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, which may be distributed by the Federal Security Administrator to the states without matching funds from the states, and without the restriction that funds must be allotted on the basis of state population.

"The resolution will, if passed provide an emergency fund to tide State rehabilitation services over the period which will elapse before legislation can be enacted to provide for an adequate program of rehabilitation not only for those injured in war industries but also for those injured in the military services. At the request of the President, through the Office of the Federal Security Administrator, such legislation is now being prepared and is before the Bureau of the Budget for consideration."

174. Moffitt, Vivian. Challenge for Health Textbooks. School and Society, April 25, 1942. Vol. 55, No. 1426, pp. 472-3.

A spastic girl who suffered from the ridicule and teasings of schoolmates in the public schools proposes that health textbooks include a sympathetic explanation of crippling conditions, which might help educate the public to a more humane and reasonable attitude toward the cripple. She suggests in the third and fourth grades as the time when children are most earnest and intense in their learning and therefore the time when such instruction would do the most good. Special attention should be given in such instruction, she feels, to such types of cripples as the hunchback, cerebral palsied, and harelip cases which are so mis-understood by the public.

175. Montague, Harriet. Hiring the Handicapped. The Volta Review, June 1942. Vol. 44, No. 6, pp. 337-338, 378.

Besides reviewing several articles by Theodore Brimm (see article No. 164 on pg. 2 of this Bulletin) on the subject of employment of all the physically handicapped, this article tells of several recent advances in the employment of the deaf in particular.

176. Neff, Edwin D. Hope for Polio Victims. Science News Letter, June 13, 1942. Vol. 41, No. 24, pp. 378-380

An article on the Kenny treatment address to lay readers.

177. Opportunity...for Crippled Children. National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. June 1942. Folder, 4" x 6". Free.

A small folder outlining the main points of the program of the National Society for Crippled Children and citing some examples of direct services to Crippled Children performed by its affiliated state and local groups.

178. Physically Handicapped Rejectees to be Informed of Service Available. Education for Victory. June 1, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 7, pg. 25.

"The U. S. Office of Education has worked out plans with the Selective Service System whereby the local draft boards will inform physically handicapped rejectees of the service available from the vocational rehabilitation divisions of the State Departments of Education. The plans have resulted in

the application of many thousands of handicapped individuals for war work. In Chicago alone, 1,526 handicapped men registered in the first week after announcement of the intensified drive for putting the handicapped to work in war industries."

179. Prine, Alta M. Constructive Play Hours for Handicapped Children. The Modern Hospital, June, 1942. Vol. 58, No. 6, pp. 67-68.

Recreational activities of crippled children at the Children's Country Home in Westfield, N. J., include crafts, social clubs, scouting, music appreciation hours, music lessons, outdoor hikes and campfires, library, Saturday afternoon movies, a weekly recreational newspaper, and a nursery school. One of the recent special activities described in this article was a reunion of former and present patients.

180. Special Education in Canada. The School, Elementary Edition, June, 1942. Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 882-889.

A report on a survey made by Drs. David H. Russel and Fred T. Tyler, of the University of British Columbia. Short sections are included on various types of children-crippled, partial-seeing, hard-of-hearing, speech defective, delicate, dull and gifted--on teacher training, and on the general trends and needs in Canada.

"Classes for Crippled children seem to be confined mainly to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1939, there were 38 teachers in charge of 523 orthopedic cases in Ontario, including children who were given instruction in their own homes. There were 14 teachers in charge of 350 crippled children in Montreal in 1941-2."

181. Stevenson, Jessie L., R. N. Posture and Nursing. Joint Orthopedic Nursing Advisory Service, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 1942. 63 pp. Free.

This handbook, one of a series planned in relation to orthopedic nursing, is intended to assist nurses - in the institution, patients' home, school, or factory - to apply the principles of body mechanics in all their activities.

Correct postures of patients, nurses, babies, workers, etc. in positions varying from recumbent to lifting are described and illustrated by photographs and line drawings.

An outline of joint movements is included in the appendix together with six pages of line drawings illustrating these movements and their possible relations to gravity.

182. Stow, Mrs. Mildred E. The Advantages of Specialized Education for the Handicap. Metropolitan Philadelphia Society for Crippled Children, 21st and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. June, 1942. Single mimeographed sheet. Limited number of single copies free on request from Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio.

The Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Philadelphia Society reports on the earnings of 70 of the 360 handicapped persons, which it has trained (in a letter-shop and secretarial school) and placed in industry.

"...We learned that the aggregate income of these 70 people is \$69,836.11 per annum, making the individual income approximately \$997.65 per year..."

"From our home office records we discovered that the approximate costs of training each one of these 70 individuals was \$100, or a total of \$7,000... In virtually all cases, these young folks never expected to earn any income at all. Now among them, they earn in one year 10 times the amount that was originally invested in their training...

"It is entirely possible that since most of them emanate from families of limited means, that if not immediately, eventually they would be forced on to the relief rolls. On relief, their individual subsidy would be \$3.60 a person, per week. Multiply this figure by 70 cases and 52 weeks and we find that the total relief burden would run to \$13,104.00 per year, or approximately twice as much as the initial cost of training these people to fill places in industry."

183. Van Horn, A.L., M.D. and Lesser, Arthur J., M.D. Hospital Standards for the Care of Crippled Children. The Child, June 1942. Vol. 6, No. 12, pp. 308-310.

This article tells the history of the U.S. Children's Bureau's program of stimulating state crippled children agencies to improve the standards of hospital care for crippled children in their respective states, and sets forth the present standards which it recommends and those now used by the state agencies.

"At the present time, hospital care is being provided for crippled children under approved State plans in more than 700 hospitals. During the calendar year ended December 31, 1941, some 1,488,000 days care were provided in these hospitals for 31,153 crippled children...

"It is encouraging to note the large number of State agencies [45] requiring approval by the American College of Surgeons [of hospitals used for state cases]....

"A number of State agencies have given recognition to the need for certain additional requirements. A recent review of State plans for the fiscal year 1942 revealed that in 31 States additional standards had been included for the selection of hospitals...

"Comparing the standards adopted by State agencies with those recommended by the Children's Bureau Advisory Committee, one is impressed with the need for the further strengthening of the State standards.

"It might be contended that during the present national emergency hospital authorities will find it increasingly difficult to maintain certain standards of service because of shortages of personnel, equipment, and so forth. However, there will be relatively few hospitals that cannot provide certain essential facilities and services over and above those now required by the standards established by State agencies. In States where some hospitals have temporarily lost essential professional personnel it may be necessary, during the present emergency, for the State agency to limit the hospitals used under the State program to those where adequate facilities and services are still available...

"Although there has been unquestionably a gradual but steady improvement in hospital standards for the care of crippled children there is need for continued efforts on the part of both the public agencies and hospital authorities to bring about further progress in this direction. State agencies should periodically review the established hospital standards with a group such as a

technical advisory committee composed of hospital administrators, orthopedic surgeons, pediatricians, nurses, physical therapy technicians, medical-social workers, and other professional personnel engaged in services for crippled children in order to develop optimum standards rather than to be satisfied with minimum requirements."

184. Wolf, R. F. A Step in the Right Direction. National Rehabilitation News, May, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 3-4.

Tells of a project for the vocational rehabilitation of cardiacs in Philadelphia.

Periodicals

The American Journal of Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$3.; 35¢ copy.
Better Guidance in Special Education, 4650 Braden, Detroit, Michigan. Quarterly. \$1 year.

The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$1 year; 10¢ copy.
Education for Victory, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Bimonthly. \$1 yr.
Employment Security Review, (U. S. Bureau of Employment Security) Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Monthly. \$1 year; 10¢ copy.

Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50 year; 25¢ copy.

The Modern Hospital, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.

National Rehabilitation News, P. O. Box 1685, Roanoke, Va. Bimonthly. \$1 year; 15¢ copy.

The School, 371 Bloor St. West, Toronto, Canada. Monthly. U.S. \$1.75. 20¢ copy.
Science News Letter, 1719 N. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Weekly. \$5 year; 15¢ copy.

Smilin' Through, 119 East Washington Ave., Madison, Wisconsin. Bimonthly 20¢ yr.

The Volta Review, 1537 35th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Monthly. \$2 year; 25¢ copy.